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How to take
Prize-
Winning
Pictures
with your

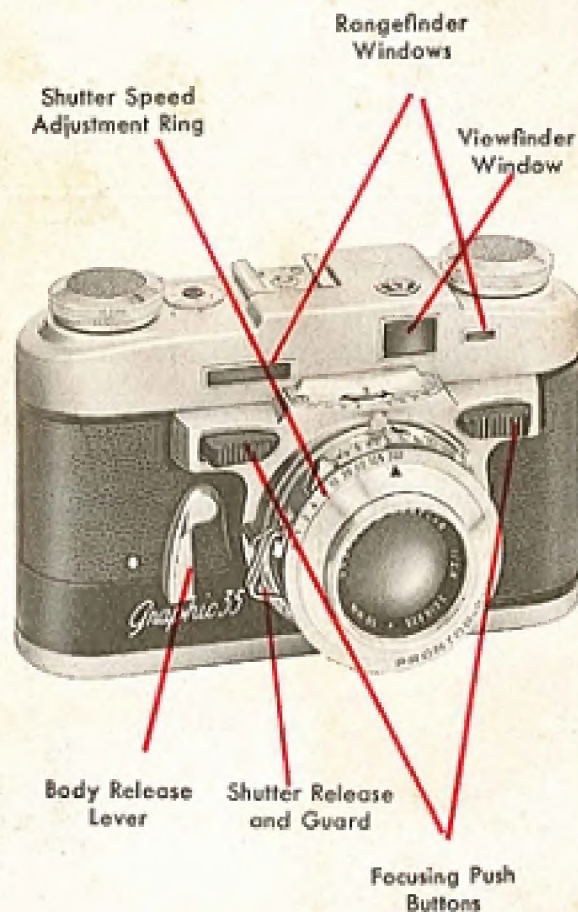
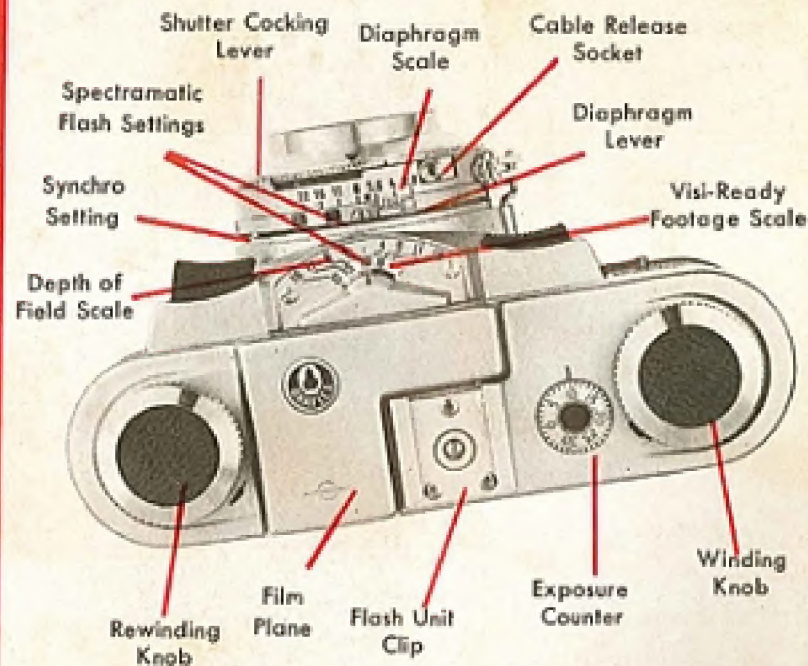
INSTRUCTION
AND
REFERENCE
MANUAL

GRAPHIC® 35

Get Acquainted with your Camera

Congratulations! You have acquired one of the finest cameras available. It has been superbly designed and precision-made by the world's most skilled photographic craftsmen. The more you use it, the more you'll appreciate the wisdom of your selection.

Before you use your camera, we suggest you become thoroughly acquainted with its many features. Knowledge of these features will allow you to operate your camera with complete confidence.



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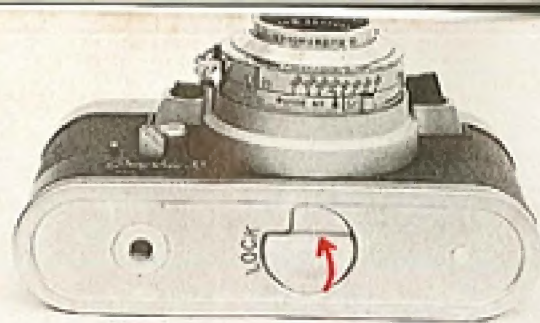
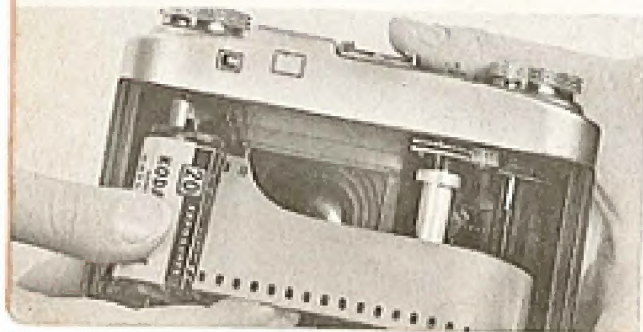
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LOADING THE

Graphic 35

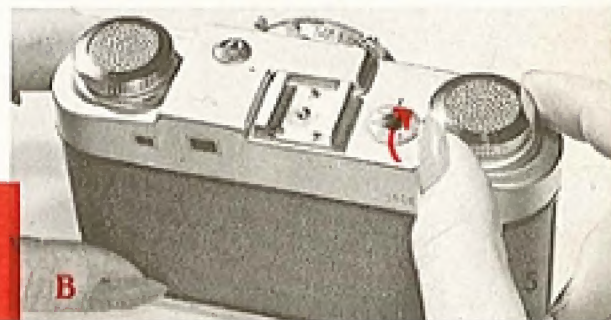
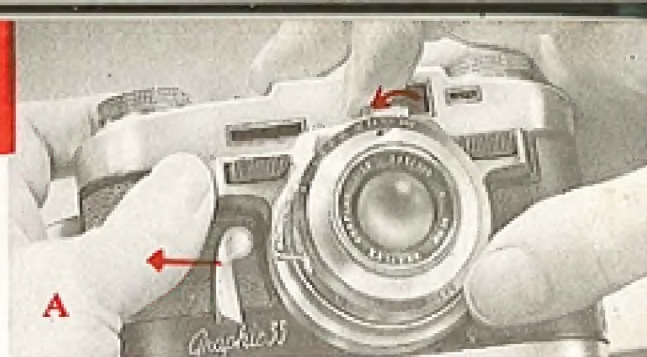
Your new Graphic 35 will accept standard 20 or 36 exposure 35mm. film cartridges, (black and white or color). Loading is quick and easy. Never load or unload in bright, direct light. Simply follow the steps on these pages.

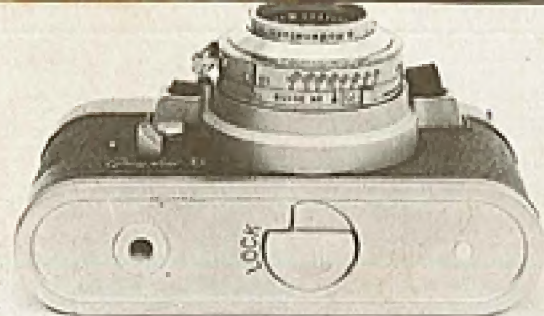
2. Insert the film cartridge. Turn the rewind knob until the cartridge is engaged.



1. Turn the lock "lever" counterclockwise as far as it will go. Slide the camera back down and off.
3. Insert end of film through the slot in the take-up reel. Make sure sprocket teeth engage holes in film and film winds straight. Turn winding knob clockwise (in direction of arrow) until it stops. Do not use force when winding.

4. Next, cock the shutter by moving the cocking lever in the direction of the arrow at the top of illustration A. Push it over until it locks and the red dot on the lever shows. Now trip the body release lever (bottom arrow, illustration A) on the front of the camera by pulling outward (away from the shutter) as far as it will go. This lever first releases the film wind interlock and then the shutter tripping interlock. If the film interlock is released but the body release is not moved far enough to trip the shutter before it returns to the normal (vertical) position the shutter will have to be tripped directly (see page 7) or the film will have to be wound so that the body release can be used normally.
5. Turn film winding knob again in direction of arrow until it locks. The special spacing mechanism in your Graphic 35 prevents the possibility of tearing the film at the sprocket since after the proper length of film has been advanced the winding knob is locked and cannot be over-turned.



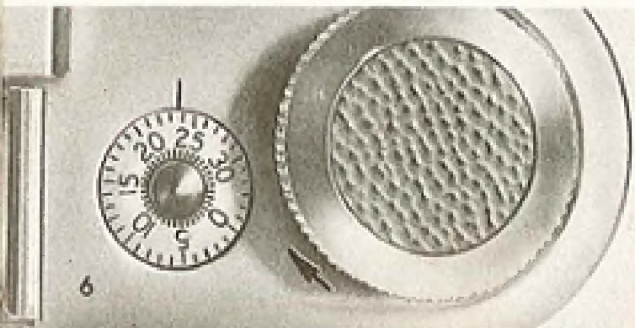


6. Be sure film is winding straight, if not, move it up or down on the take-up reel until it will wind straight. Place back of camera over the film and slide it into the closed position. Lock by turning locking lever clockwise, as far as it will go as shown.

IMPORTANT—Repeat steps 4 and 5 *twice* turning the winding knob as far as it will go each time. The film is now positioned and ready for the first exposure.

Note: Unless the self-timer (page 8) is to be used, be sure the synchro-setting lever on the side of the shutter is not on "V." Unless using flash, lever can be on "M" or "X." When using flash, see pages 20 and 21.

7. Set exposure counter at "20" for 20-exposure films and at "0" for 36-exposure films. To set, press down on the center of the dial and turn. After each exposure, turn the film winding knob until it stops; the exposure counter dial will automatically turn one full revolution plus one space and will tell you how many exposures you have *left*.



THE SHUTTER

SHUTTER SPEEDS

The Prontor SVS shutter on your camera has a speed range from 1 second to 1/300, plus B (Bulb) exposure. All figures on the shutter speed ring represent fractions of a second. 2 = 1/2 second, 30 = 1/30 second, etc. For B (Bulb) setting see page 9, "Slow Speeds."

Turn the shutter speed ring until the speed desired is opposite the triangular mark on the top front of the shutter.

You will note that many of the shutter speeds provided on the Prontor SVS shutter differ somewhat from shutter speeds shown in exposure tables. It is recommended that you use the shutter setting which most closely approximates that shown on the exposure table you use. If desired, a slight adjustment upward or downward of the diaphragm opening to provide a very slight reduction or addition of exposure can be made, if it is felt necessary, although the latitude of black and white film and most color films will generally compensate for this slight difference.

Setting the shutter speed ring to an intermediate position between numbers cannot be expected to provide desired intermediate shutter speeds.



COCKING OF SHUTTER

Hold the camera as shown and push the cocking lever over until it locks. The red dot on the back of the cocking lever then indicates that the shutter is ready to be tripped. You may set the speed ring *either* before or after cocking the shutter.

TRIPPING THE SHUTTER

After winding the film, use the body release lever as previously directed (page 5). If you wish to trip the shutter directly, press the release lever on the shutter, or its operating arm underneath the guard next to the body release lever. If you use this method, see page 10 for release of the film wind interlock, so that the film can be wound for the next exposure.

In the event you may wish to trip the shutter with the body release lever, when there is no film in the camera, the film sprocket must be advanced manually until it stops, at which point it will release an interlock, so that the shutter will be tripped when the body release lever is pressed.

HOW TO USE THE SELF-TIMER

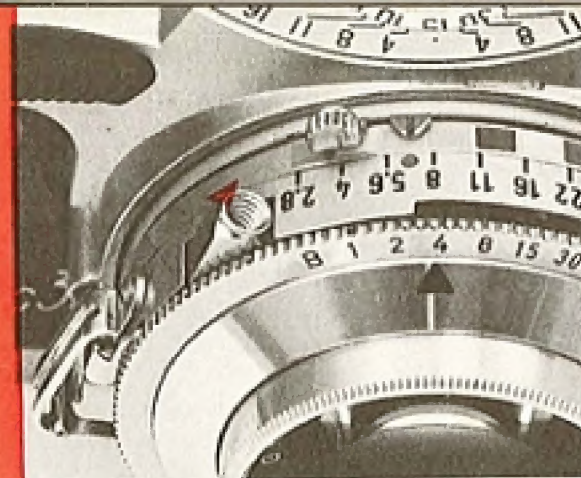
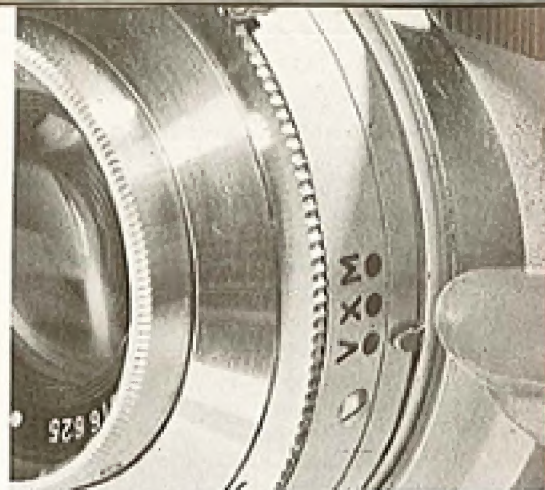
This feature has two important uses. Primarily it allows the person taking the picture to appear in it himself. The built in self-timer can be engaged either before or after the shutter is cocked by moving the synchro pointer or lever at the side of the shutter to the letter "V." When the body release lever is pressed, there will be a delay of about six seconds before the shutter trips. The lever can be moved from "V" at any time before or after the shutter has been cocked.

Another important application of the self-timer is in the use of slow shutter speeds when no tripod is handy and the camera cannot be satisfactorily hand held. Set the shutter as desired, set the self-timer lever at "V" and press the body release. The six seconds elapsing before the shutter trips can be used to brace the camera with both hands against some nearby solid object.

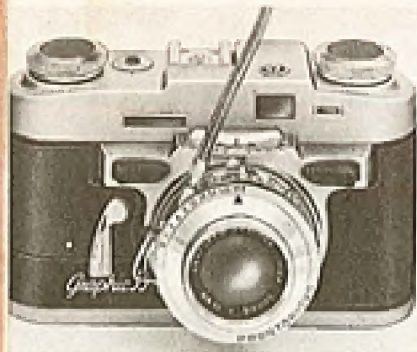
If the synchronizer lever has been accidentally set at "V," it can be moved to either "X" or "M" at any time, either before or after the shutter has been cocked. The shutter can be set and cocked in any sequence you choose. It does not matter whether you set the synchro lever before or after cocking.

FLASH SYNCHRONIZATION

When the pointer is set at "V," flash synchronization produced is the same as that for the "X" setting. See page 26.



HOW TO MAKE AN INTENTIONAL DOUBLE EXPOSURE



For special effects, often described in photographic books and articles in photographic magazines it may be desirable to make two or more exposures without advancing the film. It is usually best to lock the camera on a firm support so that the images will be properly located on the film. Use a cable release (rather than the body release) to trip the shutter each time after it has been cocked. Make as many exposures as you wish to in this manner. After all exposures have been made, unlock the film winding mechanism by following steps given in paragraph on **FILM LOCK RELEASE**, below.

FILM LOCK RELEASE

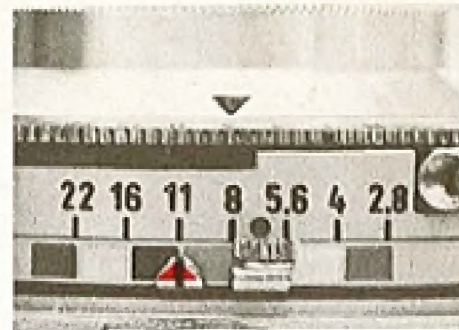
NOTE: When the shutter is tripped with a cable release or directly with the shutter release lever under the guard, the film winding mechanism which is a part of the double exposure preventive device will still be locked. To unlock the film transport mechanism: (1) Cock the shutter and *hold* lever down while (2) pulling right on the body release lever. (3) Allow body release lever to return to normal and (4) remove pressure from the cocking lever. It will stay cocked and then the film can then be wound forward with the film winding knob.

FLASH LAMP FAILURE

In the event that a flash lamp may fail to fire and the scene to be photographed does not contain any brilliantly illuminated areas such as lamp bulbs, candles, windows with daylight visible, etc., it is generally safe to make another exposure on the same piece of film. Follow instructions above for intentional double exposure.

SETTING THE DIAPHRAGM

The right combination of shutter speed and lens opening is most important. You will find excellent exposure information in the instruction sheet packed with the film. Use it carefully, since it is an accurate, dependable guide.



The lens opening is controlled by the diaphragm within the lens and is measured in "f/stops." The larger the f/stop number, the smaller the diaphragm opening and the less light admitted to the film, and vice versa. (The opening 8 lets in twice as much light as 11; 5.6 twice as much as 8, and so on.) To set, simply move the diaphragm lever until the red line of its pointer lines up with the index line opposite the f/stop number you select.

NOTE: Lens aperture, diaphragm opening, stop opening, f/stop, f/number and similar phrases are often used synonymously (although inaccurately).

Any change in the diaphragm setting requires a compensating change in the shutter speed if identical exposure is to be obtained. For example, f/8 changed to f/11 requires the change in shutter speed from 1/60th of a second to 1/30th, unless different exposure is desired.

RED DOT SETTING

You don't have to be an expert to take beautiful color pictures with this camera.



OUT OF DOOR COLOR PICTURES

For your convenience, your Graphic 35 camera has color coded settings to help you in using daylight color film. These settings are: speed 1/60 (red), red dot and f/11 on the diaphragm scale. These settings are to be used (as indicated in table below) when photographing average subject matter in clear sunlight out of doors.

Film Exposure Index	Film	Shutter Speed	Diaphragm Setting
10	Kodachrome	1/60	between f/5.6 and f/8
32	Ektachrome	1/60	f/11
32	Ansochrome	1/60	f/11

Indoor Films and Filters Used out of Doors

10	Kodachrome F and 85 C filter	1/60	between f/5.6 and f/8
10	Kodachrome A and 85 filter	1/60	between f/5.6 and f/8
20	Ektachrome F and 85 C filter	1/60	between f/8 and f/11
20	Ansochrome, Flash Type and 85 C filter	1/60	between f/8 and f/11

Also see exposure chart in cover of carrying case and film instruction sheet.

AVERAGE SUBJECTS Refers to people and scenery nearby in clear sunlight. When photographing dark areas, subject matter in the shade or in dull light, use a larger diaphragm opening. Snow, beach and water scenes as well as distant scenes in clear atmosphere require a smaller diaphragm opening. Be sure to consult the film manufacturer's instruction sheet before taking pictures under these conditions.

Push-Button Focusing

GREATEST CAMERA ADVANCE
IN YEARS



IN FOCUS



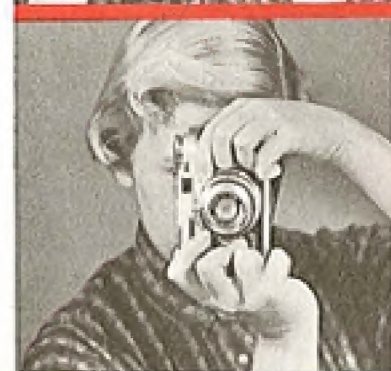
OUT OF FOCUS

How to hold your camera.

Hold your Graphic "35" as shown here and you will find all controls and adjustments at your fingertips. It is never necessary to take either hand off the camera.

With your thumbs at the back of the camera, your index fingers will rest on the focusing push buttons with the middle finger of the right hand in perfect position to trip the body release lever. With the back of the camera towards you, use the right hand window for viewing and composing. Use the left hand window for rangefinder focusing. Pressure on either push button actuates the split field coupled rangefinder. Push first one button, then the other, until the upper half of the image in the rangefinder window exactly lines up with the lower half. Cock the shutter by pushing the cocking lever over with the index finger of the left hand. The camera does not have to be moved away from the eye.

After exposure, the film can be easily wound by pulling the inside of the index finger of your right hand around and across the front of the film winding knob. This permits rapid wind making the camera ready for the next exposure.



Visi-Ready Focusing

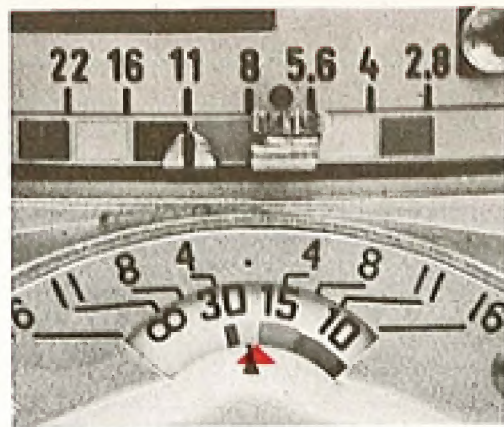
Sometimes it is desirable to "pre-focus" the camera in order to make the shot quickly without attracting attention. Simply estimate the distance to the subject and use the push-button lever to bring the estimated footage figure into position opposite the footage indicator arrow on the Visi-ready scale (above red arrow in illustration). Cock the shutter and the camera is ready.

In order to obtain maximum depth of field without estimating the distance to the subject, focus on about 30 feet as shown in the illustration, and subject matter from approximately 11 or 12 feet to infinity will be in sharp focus when you use a diaphragm opening of $f/11$.

For general scenic and vacation shots, these methods can be used for simplified picture taking.

Note: In order to obtain proper exposure with such settings, be sure to adjust the shutter speed to $1/30$ of a second for Kodachrome and $1/60$ when using daylight type Anscochrome and Ektachrome, and the $f/11$ setting. If you shoot in bright sunlight, your camera will always be ready for use.

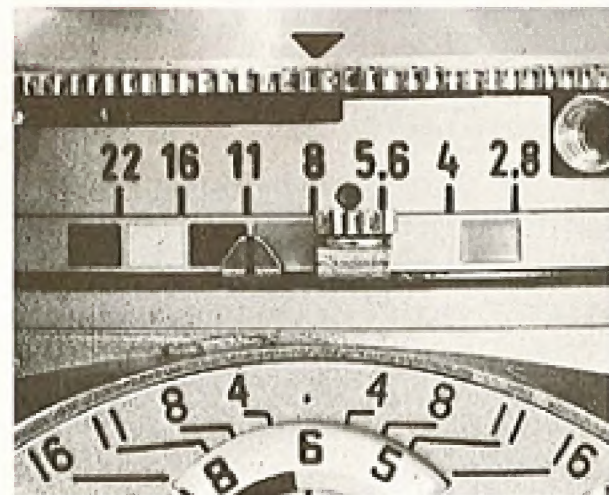
You may find that for your own personal use, you can use even larger diaphragm openings than those indicated on the Visi-ready scale, since you may not require the same critical sharpness for which this scale has been computed. This may be helpful to you in making many of your pictures.



DEPTH OF FIELD SCALE

NOTE:

Depth of field refers to the zone or area within which all objects will be photographed with acceptable sharpness.



Depth of field will help you to include a great deal of subject matter in sharp focus in the picture. In order to utilize it to the best advantage, the Visi-Ready scale has two sets of diaphragm numbers one on each side above the dial containing the focusing scale.

Simply focus through the rangefinder in the normal manner and determine the exposure required by the subject, set the shutter speed and diaphragm settings in the

usual manner. The two sets of figures on the depth of field scale represent diaphragm numbers or settings. As an example, assume the exposure will be $1/60$ at $f/11$, and the subject is at a distance of about 6', you will find that the area of sharpest focus (depth of field) will lie within the distances indicated on the footage scale between the two 11's on the depth of field scale. In the example illustrated this would be from about 5' to 8'. If $f/16$ were used the depth of field as shown would extend from less than 5' to nearly 25'-30'.

TAKING THE PICTURE

Check These Adjustments Before You Release The Shutter

You have become acquainted with your fine new Graphic 35. You know what each control is for and where it is located. You have loaded your camera with film, made sure the back is tightly locked, advanced the film to "taking" position, and made ready to take your first picture. Now is the time for the photographer who wants exceptional pictures right from the start to relax and check his adjustments before tripping the shutter. Make carefulness a habit. You'll save time, money and picture-taking disappointment.



1. Make sure the shutter speed ring is set to the right shutter speed.

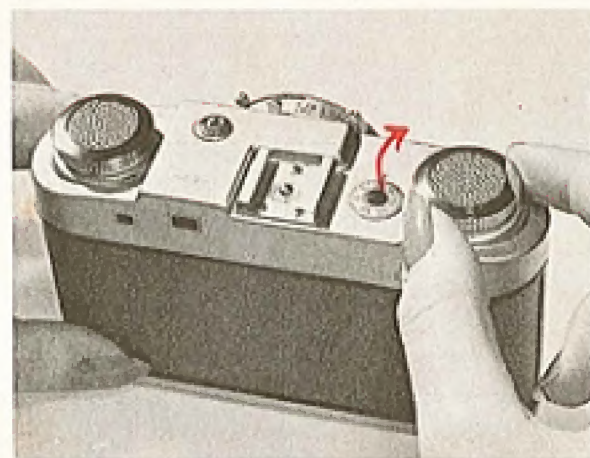
2. Make sure that the diaphragm lever is set at the correct f stop, or if using flash, at the correct color bar.

3. Cock the shutter.
The red dot on the shutter cocking lever shows when the shutter is set.

4. Check through the range-finder window to make sure your subject is still in focus.

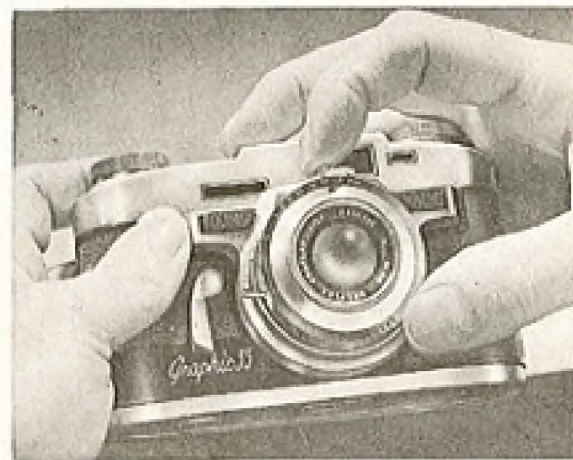
5. With your eye at the view-finder window check composition and framing. *NOW* trip the body release lever. You'll have a fine picture! Wind the film for the next picture.

ADVANCING THE FILM FOR YOUR NEXT PICTURE



Turn winding knob in direction of arrow until it locks. This prevents accidental double exposure and also advances the automatic film counter.

After each picture, make it a practice to advance the film immediately so that you are ready for the next one. You never know when that once-in-a-lifetime picture-taking opportunity is going to arrive.



The one remaining step before taking your next exposure is to cock the shutter.

HOW TO REMOVE THE FILM FROM THE CAMERA

When the exposure dial on your Graphic 35 reads "zero" you will have taken all the pictures on the roll. Usually, it will be impossible to wind the film past this point. The exposed film *must* now be rewound back into the light-tight cartridge before removing from camera.



Lift the winding knob and turn it slightly to hold it in the "out" position. This releases the film transport interlocking mechanism so film can be rewound into the cartridge.

Release the lock on the bottom of the camera and remove the back.

Exposed films should be processed promptly. Follow manufacturer's instructions packed with the film.



Turn rewinding knob in direction of arrow until the exposure dial stops turning. You now have all exposed film safely enclosed within the cartridge.



Lift out the cartridge. Turn winding knob until it snaps down into place. Reload your camera so that it will always be ready for use.

YOUR CAMERA IS WARRANTED FOR ITS LIFE

To the Initial Purchaser of This Camera:

We cordially welcome you to the ever-growing family of Graflex Camera owners. Skilled craftsmen have built into this instrument a level of quality and performance which is the proud heritage of more than 65 years of uninterrupted experience in the production of precision photographic equipment for exacting professional photographers around the world.

Predicated on that heritage, each new camera is warranted to be free from faulty materials and workmanship. During its lifetime any servicing necessitated by faulty material or workmanship will be provided (or the equipment replaced at our option) without charge except for transportation charges, by your nearest Graflex Service facility. Returns should be made through your Graflex Dealer; or if this is not convenient, the equipment should be carefully packed in a stiff container with adequate packing (not excelsior). Attach name and address and *any specific instructions* to the package.

This warranty is not applicable:

- A. To any non-Graflex manufactured accessory items;
- B. To Equipment which in our judgment has been damaged, abused, or requires replacement of parts due to wear and tear from use, or for any reason other than faulty materials and workmanship. Such equipment will be serviced at factory-established rates;
- C. To Equipment which has been tampered with or serviced by other than Graflex personnel;

(Cont'd on Next Page)

D. If adaptations or accessories of other than Graflex recommendations have been made or attached;

E. If the equipment has not been registered with Graflex by means of the attached registration card or appropriate substitute within 60 days from date of purchase.

No liability is assumed for film which is damaged or is unsatisfactory for any reason (due to equipment malfunction or otherwise), nor is Graflex Inc., obligated to replace such film. No liability is assumed for expenses or damages resulting from interruptions in operation of equipment, nor for consequential damages of any nature.

In order that we may be able to pursue our continuing program of product improvement, Graflex reserves the right to make changes in design, or add improvements to any product without incurring any obligation to include such revisions in equipment previously produced.

This warranty is made in lieu of any other guaranty, warranty, or liability express or implied. It is valid only to the *original purchaser* as indicated by the registration card. Graflex's liability under the within warranty is limited to repair or replacement as herein provided.

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Record here the camera and lens serial numbers for your insurance file and future reference.

Camera..... Lens.....

GRAFLEX, INC. ROCHESTER 8, NEW YORK

GRAPHIC "35"

CAMERA NO.

1105435

LENS NO.

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Please Print. If Member of Armed Forces, use home address.

City.....Zone.....State.....

Occupation.....Photographer's
Signature.....

Date Purchased.....From.....

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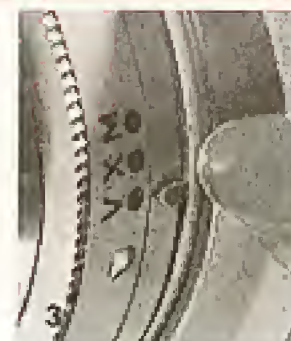
DEALER

Note: If there is a friend to whom we may send an interesting Graflex Booklet please write his name and address here:

PS-1116

HOW TO TAKE INDOOR FLASH PICTURES

WITH YOUR *Graphic 35*



1. Slide your Graflash Unit, PL or BC, into the flash unit clip as far as it will go. Do not attach or remove with unfired lamp in the socket.
2. Insert a flash lamp in reflector socket as shown. See also page 27.
3. Set the synchro lever at the yellow dot (M) or red dot (X) position as directed in table on the following pages.
4. Set the shutter to the speed setting you have selected. From the tables on the following pages, determine the Guide Number to use. Set the Universal Spectramatic band as directed on these pages; focus the camera and note the color bar on the Visi-ready dial next to the *focusing scale* pointer in the focusing scale window. Set the *diaphragm scale* pointer to a corresponding position on the same color bar (at the center or toward one side or the other of the bar if need be). After taking your picture, release the lamp by pressing the ejector button in the flash unit. See page 25.

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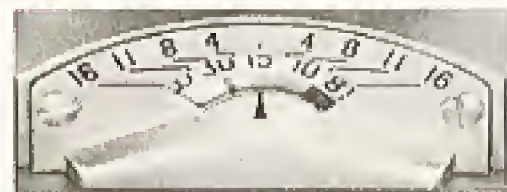
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Rochester 8, N. Y., U. S. A.

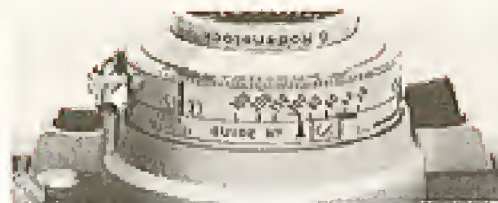
SPECTRAMATIC FLASH SETTINGS TAKE THE ARITHMETIC OUT OF COLOR FLASH PHOTOGRAPHY



1. Top of Camera Showing Rotating Spectramatic Color Band



3. Visi-Ready Footage Scale. Note the colors, not the figures.



2. Bottom of Camera Showing Guide number scale with pointer on rotating band.



4. Spectramatic Color Band with Diaphragm Index Pointer.

Your Graphic 35 is equipped with a rotating Universal Spectramatic Color Band on a Prontor SVS Shutter Housing (see illustration 1). By knowing the guide number for the correct type of flash and film you are using, the correct exposure data can be quickly determined. The tables on the next page include, not only color film, but black and white as well, permitting unlimited use of your Graphic 35 camera for indoor photography.

For example, let us suppose that you have loaded the camera with Type F Kodachrome (indoor film). The table of film speed numbers on the next page shows that this film has a rating of 16. The other table indicates that if you use a shutter speed of 1/125 sec. and a #5 clear flash bulb, the guide number is 80. You will find the guide numbers engraved on the underside of the shutter (see illustration 2). Move the index

pointer on the rotating band to 80, and leave it there as long as you use this same combination of film, flash bulb and shutter speed. If the table should give you a guide number between two of the values on the rotating band, then set this pointer at an intermediate position.

Now, when you are ready to take a picture, cock the shutter and focus the camera with the pushbuttons. The Visi-Ready Scale will stop with some one of its color bars opposite the index line in the window, (see illustration 3). Move the diaphragm index pointer (illustration 4) to the similar color bar on the Spectramatic Band on the top of the shutter. Be sure the shutter is set to 1/125 sec., frame the subject in the viewfinder and shoot.

(Step by step listings on next page)

(Continued on page 22)

Step by step, here is the procedure outlined on the previous page:

1. Load the camera with film.
2. Insert flash bulb in reflector socket.
3. Decide which shutter speed to use and set (cock) the shutter.
4. Determine the guide number for the (1) film, (2) bulb, and (3) shutter speed being used.
Use the tables on the following pages; or the data published with the film or flash bulbs to determine the correct guide number for this particular combination.
5. Set the indicator line on the rotating Universal Spectramatic Band to the guide number specified (see illustration 2).
6. Focus the camera.
7. Set the diaphragm pointer over the same color band, as that showing in the center of the Visi-Ready Scale window.
8. Focus the subject in the viewfinder window and shoot.

All of this will become somewhat "second nature" as you become acquainted with the camera; even film speed rating and guide numbers will be remembered. Keep this manual handy for reference.

For information concerning guide numbers with slower speeds, be sure to refer to the film manufacturer's instruction sheet. So that this sheet will always be at hand for ready reference, tuck it between the back of the camera and the carrying case. Remember that when using slower shutter speeds, there is more likelihood of inadvertent camera movement, the subject may move or may blink his eyes as you shoot. For this reason, use a faster speed if you can do so conveniently.

Remember that the shutter speed setting of 1/30 can be used in place of an indicated setting of 1/25, and 1/60 can be used instead of 1/50. A very slight adjustment toward a lower guide number can be used if desired when 1/125 is used instead of an indicated speed of 1/100, or when 1/300 is used instead of a recommended 1/200.

CAUTION: Do not move the Universal Spectramatic Color Band more than one-half the distance between two of the indicated guide settings when making such compensation.

GUIDE NUMBERS FOR FLASH PHOTOGRAPHY

The Guide Numbers in the following tables represent a compromise between the suggested settings of different manufacturers of films and flash lamps with corresponding characteristics. The slight differences between these figures and those in the manufacturers' instructions should make little, if any, difference in your slides.

The preference for transparencies with desired detail in highlight or shadow areas varies from one person to another and it is also dependent upon the efficiency of the projection system used. Other variables include the color and proximity of surrounding walls, which may often affect the exposure by as much as one full stop on the diaphragm scale.

Guide Numbers published by lamp and film manufacturers are based on the use of polished as well as satin finished reflectors. Since Graflash reflectors have the polished surface, be sure to use the correct figures.

Since Guide Numbers can only be "guides" for average conditions, be sure to keep a record of your exposure and other factors, such as the size of the room and color of the walls.

See next page for Film Speed Numbers

SUGGESTED GUIDE NUMBERS FOR SHUTTER SPEED OF 1/125

Film Speed Numbers	10	16	20	25	32	64	100	200	Syn- chro Lever Setting
No. 3B and 25B	45	—	—	—	90*	—	—	—	M
Stroboflash I	27	—	—	43‡	49*	55	80	110	X
Stroboflash II	33	—	—	60‡	68*	90	110	190	X
SM and SF	—	30	60	70*	80‡	100	—	160	X
No. 5 and Press 25	—	30	90	100*	120‡	150	—	250	M
No. 3 and Bantam 8	—	35	60	75*	80‡	110	—	180	M
FOR SHUTTER SPEEDS OF 1/300									
No. 5B and 25B	35	—	—	—	60*	—	—	—	M
Stroboflash I	27	—	—	43‡	49*	55	80	110	X
Stroboflash II	33	—	—	60‡	68*	90	110	190	X
No. 5 and Press 25	—	60	65	80*	90‡	110	—	200	M
No. 3 and Bantam 8	—	40	45	55*	60‡	80	—	160	M

*For color film use only

‡For black and white film only.

FILM SPEED NUMBERS AND SUGGESTIONS

If you wish, you may cut out this section of the manual and tuck it between the carrying case and the camera so you will always have it handy. For your convenience, we have printed on one side a table of Film Speed Numbers for various films, on the other side Suggested GUIDE NUMBERS for various films and flash for shutter speeds of 1/125 and 1/300.

FILM SPEED NUMBERS			
For Artificial Light	Clear flash lamp	Blue flash lamp	Strobe-light
Ansochrome Daylight Flash Type	—	32	32
Kodachrome Daylight Type A and F	—	10	10
Ektachrome Daylight Type F	—	32	32
Anso Supreme	32	—	50
Anso Ultra Speed	64	—	100
Kodak Panatomic-X	20	—	25
Kodak Plus-X	64	—	80
Kodak Tri-X	160	—	200
†Tentative			

If your slides are too thin, move the diaphragm pointer farther to the right (toward f/32) than would otherwise be indicated by the Spectramatic setting.

If the transparencies are too dense, adjust the pointer farther to the left (toward the largest diaphragm opening) than would otherwise be indicated by the Spectramatic setting.

In very small rooms or areas with light colored walls, move the diaphragm pointer a little toward the f/22 setting, and in auditoriums or halls, or out of doors, move the pointer approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 full stop more or to the left than indicated by the Spectramatic setting.

The film manufacturers' instruction sheet may suggest the use of a filter for correct color balance. These are recommended for best color reproduction, but acceptable results are often obtained without the use of such filters.

Be sure to check shutter speed and synchro setting lever before shooting.

SUGGESTED SHUTTER SPEEDS FOR FLASH PICTURES

When you choose a shutter speed, you will be guided by the action, if any, that the film must record. The following suggestions are given to help you to obtain good results. The shutter speeds suggested will stop the action indicated.

LITTLE OR NO ACTION

Portraits, Groups and Children Playing Quietly.

A shutter speed of 1/60 will be quite satisfactory and will enable you to use a fairly small diaphragm in order to obtain generous depth of field. If a slower shutter speed must be used in order to obtain increased depth of field, be sure to place the camera on a tripod or other firm support.

ACTION, EXCEPT SPORTS

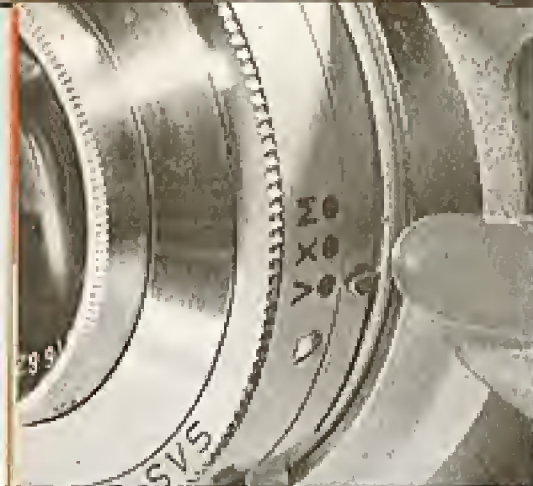
Groups and Individuals Moving about Unhurriedly.

A shutter speed of 1/125 should stop this motion adequately. This may possibly require a larger diaphragm opening and, therefore, the subjects will have to be grouped within a more limited or confined depth of field area.

ACTION—FAST

Sports and Children at Play

These types of pictures generally require a shutter speed of 1/300, in order to stop the action. Even so, it may be advisable to shoot when movement of the subject reaches a peak of action, such as the top of a jump in a basketball game. The use of electronic flash at this speed will also help you to "freeze" action.



FLASH SETTINGS

Your shutter has important and convenient settings for any type of flash lamp and most electronic flash units.

The Spectramatic Scale settings will be found to be most helpful for general photography. For films and lamps not included in the table shown on page 21 use the exposure information suggested with the film or flash lamp which you may be using. The shutter can then be set in the usual manner and the flash settings should be adjusted as shown in accompanying table.

If the synchronizer lever has been accidentally set at "V," it can be moved to either "X" or "M" at any time, either before or after the shutter has been cocked. The shutter can be set and cocked in any sequence you choose. It does not matter whether you set the synchro switch lever before or after cocking.

At the "V" setting, flash synchronization obtained will be the same as for "X."

Lamps	Position of Synchro Pointer or Lever	
	"X"	"M"
SM SF	1 sec. thru 1/100	
5 25	1 sec. thru 1/25	1—1/300
M-2	1 sec. thru 1/50	
Strobflash and other "O" delay electronic flash	1 sec. thru 1/300	

GRAFLASH FOR THE GRAPHIC 35

Your Graphic 35 will accept three Graflash units. The PL uses photoflash penlight batteries and the BC and M2-BC accept a 22-1/2 volt photoflash battery. The first two units accept the bayonet base lamps such as the number 5, 25, SM and SF lamps and the last accepts the small M2 lamps, the small reflector providing efficient distribution of light.



FITTING TO CAMERA

Graflash units connect directly to the Graphic 35 camera without cords or special mounts. Insert the foot of the flash unit into the camera shoe (located on the top of the camera) moving the unit forward as far as it will go freely. Grasp the camera and flash firmly and slide the unit until the foot is flush with the fore part of the shoe. This completes the fitting and prepares the equipment for use. To remove the unit apply pressure to the front of the flash case gripping firmly so that it does not drop out of the shoe when free. Do not fit or remove the Graflash with an unfired flash lamp in place as it may fire accidentally during fitting or removal.



INSTALLING BATTERIES

The Graflash units are offered less batteries in order that fresh ones can be supplied and installed at the time of purchase.

GRAFLASH PL:

Obtain two penlight batteries identified for *photographic* use. Loosen the slotted screw attaching the outer case cover with a coin or finger tips. Remove the plate exposing the interior. Install the batteries observing the arrows conveniently imprinted into the inner portion of the case. Always insert the batteries so that the contact or top end is inserted in the direction of the arrow which will be behind it. Replace cover and tighten down.

GRAFLASH BC UNITS

Loosen the large screw on the side plate with a small coin or finger tips. Remove the plate exposing the interior. With the reflector facing left, see illustration, the bottom of the battery should also face left, i.e. minus (-) left, plus (+) right. After the battery has been positioned replace the cover and tighten with the screw. With good care the battery should last 1-2 years. NOTE: Longer battery life can be expected if lamps are not left in the unit when not in use.

INSERTING AND EJECTING LAMPS Graflash PL and Graflash BC

The Graflash reflector accepts the standard bayonet type M and F lamps. To fit the lamp, slide the base portion into the socket as far as it will go freely. Apply pressure to the top at the same time pulling forward slightly (see illustration). This will allow

the catch to lock the lamp base into position and the unit will then be ready for use. To remove the lamp depress the ejector at the base of the socket.

INSERTING AND REMOVING LAMPS— M2 Graflash BC

The M2 lamp has a pinless base and does not have to be turned or aligned in any special way. Merely press the base of the lamp into the reflector socket until it locks in place. To eject, simply push the ejector button on the back of the reflector.

CHECKING

It is good practice to check the equipment from time to time for battery strength and continuity of the circuit. For this obtain from your photo dealer a suitable test lamp. Fit the lamp into the Graflash reflector socket as described above. With the camera unloaded or with the lens covered trip once or twice at a slow shutter speed. Each time that the shutter is tripped the lamp should glow momentarily. Batteries may lose their efficiency with age as well as with use. Strong batteries are your best assurance for constant results. We recommend replacement of penlight batteries approximately every six months and 22-1/2 volt batteries approximately eighteen-twenty four months.

EXTENSIONS

On one side of the Graflash BC units will be found an outlet for a two prong household plug. This accepts a standard connecting cord for Graflite Extension Flash which your dealer will be glad to show you.



Picture Taking Tips

The best pictures are those which tell a single simple story.



Check the background to make sure that there is no distracting material such as a branch or a telephone pole which appears to grow out of the head or shoulders of your subject. Horizontal lines such as the clapboards or shingles on a house can be distracting. When photographing pets or children the camera should be held at or below their level.

Get your subject to relax. Try to have him doing something, besides looking at you.

OUT OF DOOR PORTRAITS--Side lighting and back lighting of the subject will be found helpful in the making of more interesting pictures. Open shade will be most helpful in the making of finer portraits, but be sure that your subject's face will receive light reflected from surrounding areas so that there will be no dark areas. Since exposure will have to be increased considerably even in the open shade and particularly when subjects are side lighted or back lighted. Be sure to check film manufacturer's instruction sheet very carefully. Use a good lens shade when shooting towards the sun or other bright areas.



SHARP PICTURES ARE OF UTMOST IMPORTANCE--Be sure that the subject is properly focused. Hold the camera motionless when making the exposure. Even though the design of Graphic 35 is almost positive assurance against camera movement when making the exposure, be sure that the body release lever is pulled or squeezed slowly to the right when making the exposure. Jabbing at it will cause camera movement. Hold your breath for the instant the exposure is made and you will be rewarded with clearer sharper pictures.



FILTERS are always helpful in the making of better pictures. The film manufacturers instruction sheet will give you information concerning the type of filter recommended for a given film under various conditions. Your Graflex Dealer can supply you with suitable filters. The Graphic 35 lens shade and filter kit with screw-in adapter in leather carrying case includes the Skylight, the 85C and the medium yellow (K-2) filters.

COMMON FILTERS AND THEIR USE

Skylight--To reduce bluish haze with all daylight color films.

85C--When using Kodachrome F, Ektachrome F and Anscochrome Flash Type films out of doors in daylight.

Medium Yellow (K-2)--For use with black and white film, darkens sky slightly and produces more pleasing reproduction of clouds.

85--For use with Kodachrome Type A film out of doors.

81-C--For use with Kodachrome Type A film with clear flash lamps.

Light Green (X-1)--For black and white films. For true rendition of foliage, trees, etc.

Red (A)--For black and white films. For striking cloud pictures with ordinary film and for dynamic night shots with infrared film.

ACTION--Action will require the use of a fairly fast shutter speed. 1/100 of a second will stop normal motion around the home, but fast action will require the 1/300 setting. Action can best be stopped if the subject is going toward or away from the camera, but will be harder to stop if moving at right angles to the camera.



FRAME THE PICTURE--Your pictures will look better if you frame them with interesting foreground material. Usually, this can be in the form of a silhouette of a branch of a tree, tree trunk, doorway, window or dark shadow across the foreground.



CLOSE-UPS--Close-up pictures are fun and enable you to make very pleasing shots of flowers, very small animals and similar objects. The Graflex Proximeters made to fit right over the camera lens include a special lens segment which permits focusing through the rangefinder and framing the subject through the viewfinder without parallax. No change in exposure determination is needed. Full instructions covering their use are included with the attachment. See accessories pages 29 and 30.

Proximeters	I	II	III
Focal length	1m	.5m	.3m
Focusing range	38" to 17 1/4"	19" to 12"	12 1/2" to 8 1/2"
Catalog number	8130	8131	

CARE OF THE CAMERA

You have purchased a fine camera, carefully designed, produced, and tested. It should give you long and most satisfactory service. Protect it from dust and dirt and avoid rough handling. It is a good idea to keep the camera in the carrying case with the cover fully closed when the camera is not in use or when it is carried in dusty areas.

Do not attempt to make any repairs to the shutter. Never attempt to oil a camera shutter. The shutter has many small parts, and if it should need attention, be sure to turn it over to a competent camera mechanic. Your Graflex Dealer can be of service in this respect. Remember that on general principles it is a good idea to have the shutter checked over every few years to keep it in tip-top shape.

The surface of the lens has received a special hard coating which will reduce internal reflections and help make clearer, brighter color transparencies and black and white negatives. The lens can be cleaned by using a camel's hair brush or lens tissue, moistened with a drop or two of lens cleaner. Do not apply the lens cleaner to the surface of the lens itself. When cleaning the lens, wipe it with smooth, easy motions but do not scrub it.

Accessories

FOR YOUR GRAPHIC® "35"



Graflite® Jr.

Designed for more efficient use of Battery or B-C power

Graflite is the finest, most versatile flash unit on the market today. It can be used with "D" size batteries or the new B-C cartridge. Built for use with synchronized shutters. The high efficiency reflector can be adjusted for broad or beam lighting.

Light weight, beautifully styled. The finest flash unit you can choose for your Graphic 35.



Graflash B-C

This small, efficient unit uses a 22½ volt battery and has special current saver circuit. Extension outlet permits use of extension flash. Accepts bayonet base flash lamps.



Graflash P-L

Lowest cost Graflash available. Uses two inexpensive pen light batteries. Accepts bayonet base flash lamps.



M-2 Graflash B-C

This unit differs from the regular B-C in that it has new 3" reflector recommended for M-2 flash lamps. Has push-button ejector and extension outlet.



Graflite Sidelighting Unit

For auxiliary back or side lighting, this unit is ideal. Lamp socket assembly has outlets for BC cartridge and "D" size battery use, two of each accommodating standard household plugs. Adjusts to any position. Includes 15' extension cord.



ELECTRONIC FLASH

STROBOFLASH I—Small, compact, easy to carry. Capacity: 50 watt seconds. Duration of flash: about 1/1400 second. Guide numbers for color: 25-30

STROBOFLASH II—Durable and powerful. Capacity: 100 watt seconds. Duration of flash: about 1/1000 second. Guide numbers for color: 35-40

STROBOFLASH IV—Biggest, most powerful portable. Capacity: 200 watt seconds. Duration of flash: about 1/500 second. Guide numbers for color: 50-55

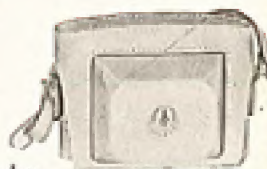
Graflex Speed Tripod



A good tripod is one of the most useful of accessories. The Graflex Speed Tripod is an ideal unit for your Graphic 35. It is rugged, lightweight, compact. Opens to 67 inches, closes to 28 inches. Weighs only 4½ lbs. Complete with Pan-Tilt Head and lateral adjustment for leveling the camera. Quick acting and locking leg extensions with shake proof lock nuts at the top. Double extension center post for quick height adjustment Economically priced, too.

SEE YOUR GRAFLEX DEALER FOR A COMPLETE LINE OF GRAFLEX ACCESSORIES

GRAPHIC® "35" Carrying Case



A fine camera like your Graphic 35 deserves to be protected with this fine carrying case. Made of top grain cowhide. Has removable front and adjustable neck strap for ever-ready use.

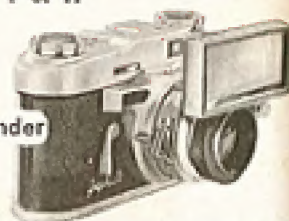
Filter—Lensshade—Case Combination



Lens shade, adapter ring and Skylight, 85C and medium yellow filters packed in convenient leather case. Separate compartments for sunshade and up to six filters.

Proximometers I & II

Close-up attachments with lens segment permitting use of viewfinder and rangefinder in normal manner. See page 27



SPECIFICATIONS

35MM FILM: Standard 20 or 36 Exposure Cartridges, black and white or color. 1" x 1½" (24 x 36mm.) negative size—2 x 2 color slides.

PUSH-BUTTON FOCUSING: No twisting or twirling. Pressure on push buttons brings lens into correct focus.

COUPLED RANGEFINDER: Split field rangefinder coupled to lens actuated by push-button focusing.

VISI-READY FOOTAGE SCALE: Indicates distance to subject. Focusing range 3' to infinity. Indicates depth of field instantly. Color-coded guide for correct setting for indoor flash photography.

50MM GRAFLAR f/2.8 OR f/3.5 LENS: Color corrected and coated for more brilliant pictures.

FILTER MOUNT DIAMETER—31.5mm: Accepts Graflex Series 5 lens shade and filter holder with Series 5 filters and close-up attachments, also Series 6 attachments with proper adapter ring.

FULL RANGE OF SHUTTER SPEEDS with Pronator SVS Shutter: B, 1, 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, 1/15, 1/30, 1/60, 1/125, 1/300.

FULL SYNCHRONIZATION RANGE: X at all speeds. M (Nos. 5 and 25) lamps at all speeds. M-2 lamps at speeds up to and including 1/50.

SELF-TIMER: Can be engaged or disengaged before or after shutter is cocked.

RED DOT SETTINGS: Red 1/50 on shutter ring and red dot on diaphragm scale for basic outdoor color photography.

DOUBLE EXPOSURE PREVENTION: Body release will not operate until shutter has been cocked and film wound.

GABLE RELEASE SOCKET: Permits making intentional double exposures.

EXPOSURE COUNTER DIAL: Tells how many exposures remain to be taken.

Diecast All-Metal Construction—Diecast machined film channel.

Positive Action Non-Scratching Pressure Plate.

FLASH CLIP: Standard shoe accepts Graflash PL or B-C.

OPTICAL VIEWFINDER: Direct optical eye-level type.

SPECIAL FEATURES: Back removable for convenient loading. Corrosion-proof finish—finest of any comparable camera. Scuff-proof covering.

Modern Design and Styling.

Standard Tripod Bushing.